subKingdom is known by naturalists under the name of the *Arthropoda.* The word *Arthropoda* is derived from the Greek language, and is compounded of two words, αρθρον *(arthron),* meaning *a joint,* and τοδε *(pous),* meaning a *foot.* The *Arthropoda* seem at first sight to be made up of jointed rings and feet; hence the name.

The subkingdom of the *Arthropoda* is again subdivided into six classes. These are the following:

Class I. The *Crustacea* (Shrimps, Crabs, Water-fleas, etc.).

Class II. The *Podostomata* (King-crabs, Trilobites [fossil], etc.).

Class III. The *Malacopoda (Peripatus,* a curious genus of worm-like creatures, found in the tropics, and allied to the Myriapods in some important respects).

Class IV. The *Myriapoda* (Centipedes, etc.).

Class V. The *Arachnida* (Spiders, Mites, etc.).

Class VI. The *Insecta* (Insects).

That branch of zoology which treats of insects is known as entomology.

The *Insecta* have been variously subdivided by different scientific writers, but the following subdivision has much in it to commend it, and will suffice as an outline for the guidance of the advanced student

CLASS VI. INSECTA (INSECTS PROPER)

HETEROMETABOLA

For the most part undergoing only a partial metamorphosis in the development from the egg to the imago.

ORDERS

1. *Thysanura.*
   Suborders:
   Collembola (Podura, Springtails).
   Symphyla (Scolopendrella).
   Cinura (Bristletails, etc.).
2. *Dermatoptera* (Earwigs).
3. *Pseudoneuroptera.*
   Suborders:
   Mallophaga (Bird-lice).
   Platyptera (Stone-flies, Termites, etc.).
   Odonata (Dragon-flies, etc.).
   Ephemerina (May-flies, etc.).
4. *Neuroptera* (Corydalis, Ant-lion, Caddis-flies, etc.).
5. *Orthoptera* (Cockroach, Mantis, Mole-cricket, Grasshopper, Katydid,